

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE
INDIANA INSTITUTE
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DECEMBER 1851.

INDIANAPOLIS:
J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER.
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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

Trustees:

GEORGE W. MEARS, *Chairman.*
SETON W. NORRIS, *Treasurer.*
JAMES M. RAY, *Secretary.*

Superintendent:

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

B. M. FAY,
Miss E. M. CURTIS, } Teachers.

L. S. NEWELL, *Teacher of Music.*

S. McGIFFIN, *Teacher of Handicraft.*

Mrs. M. G. DEMOSS, *Matron.*

G. W. MEARS, *Visiting Physician.*

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Board of Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the education of the Blind, respectfully report:

That the Institution has continued to progress, during the past year, with its accustomed prosperity. Under the kind care of a gracious Providence, the pupils have been all preserved in life, although the past season has been fearfully marked in the country generally by serious and fatal sickness.

From our limited accommodations, we have been reluctantly compelled to restrict the admission of pupils, until the principal building of the Institute shall be completed.

The number of the blind of the State, enjoying the advantages provided for their improvement, during the past year, is fifty-two; and that the General Assembly may judge of the number yet to be added, when all the blind of the State, capable of receiving useful instruction, shall be admitted, we add a list of the counties from which the pupils enrolled during the past year, have come:

LAWRENCE,	DECATUR,	ELKHART,
KOSCIUSKO,	WAYNE,	BARTHOLOMEW,
FOUNTAIN,	DEARBORN,	JACKSON,
HENRY,	HAMILTON,	SWITZERLAND,
ALLEN,	OWEN,	SCOTT,
MONTGOMERY,	UNION,	JOHNSON,
JEFFERSON,	WASHINGTON,	SULLIVAN,
OHIO,	HARRISON,	FLOYD,
HANCOCK,	MARION,	KNOX,
MARSHALL,	RANDOLPH,	LAGRANGE,
HOWARD,	FAYETTE,	NOBLE.

It is gratifying to realize, that with the manifest success in the training of the blind in the Institute of the State, the confidence of the relatives and friends of this bereaved class of the community is constantly increasing; so that in the female department, in which until our third year, the number did not exceed four, we have now twenty pupils, and could have more speedily, if it was in our power to receive them.

When the difficulties of overcoming the apprehensions of anxious parents as to their blind children, in their helplessness, being kindly reared and carefully trained by strangers, are considered, as we have realized them, the above result affords pleasing assurance, that when the doors of our principal building are thrown open, our rooms will soon be filled from the various portions of the State, by those who otherwise would grope through life in darkness, unhappy and dependent.

The fidelity and zeal of the officers of the Institute in the various departments have been commendable and satisfactory, giving us every confidence, that when the facilities anticipated in the use of our principal building for the different operations of the establishment are enjoyed, we may rely upon a degree of success in the training of the blind children in the State which will at least equal that of any similar Institution known.

Having thus far satisfactorily tested the ability and faithfulness of our acting Superintendent, Mr. William H. Churchman, in the discharge of the various duties devolved on him in conducting the Institution, we have conferred upon him the appointment of Superintendent in full.

The other officers, engaged in the literary, musical and handcraft departments, as well as the Matron, continue as reported last year, and are constantly improving, by their experience and fidelity, in the successful discharge of their duties.

For specific information in regard to the operations of the Institute for the past year, we take pleasure in referring the General Assembly to the report of the Superintendent to the Board, which is herewith submitted, as well as to the accompanying statement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

Since the organization of the Board of Trustees for the management of the Institute for the Blind of the State, its members have been deeply solicitous, that the contemplated building for its future

use should combine every facility and improvement for effecting the object of its erection, which the most careful observation of other Institutions, and the utmost care to combine convenience and durability with neat architectural taste, could secure. In accomplishing this desire, we confidently rely upon the result proving, that in adaptation to the object of its erection, perfection of design and economy of construction, the Indiana Institute for the Blind will have no superior in the country, if it has its equal.

The plan of the building was furnished to the Board by Mr. W. H. Churchman, it being the result of several years' study and examination of the various buildings heretofore erected in this country for the blind. From the approval of all who have examined it, including most of the officers of similar institutions, we believe it to be well adapted to its object.

The drafts of design were first made under Mr. Churchman's directions by Mr. John Elder, formerly of this city, but were subsequently very much improved in architectural fitness and taste by Mr. F. Costigan, of Madison, in this State.

The Trustees have been much gratified in having secured the valuable services of Mr. Costigan, both in perfecting the design, and as architectural superintendent, in controlling the erection of the building. His refined taste as a draftsman, and superior skill in carrying out the practical details of the work, as well as his fidelity in the selection of materials, give assurance to the Board, that the whole construction of the building will be executed in the most approved manner.

The safety of the pupils in their blindness, in case of the occurrence of fire, has been consulted, in the substitution of iron and stone in parts of the building which, in other public buildings are usually made of combustible materials. We are confirmed in the correctness of this determination by the recent destruction by fire of the Institute for the Blind of an adjoining State.

For securing prompt and systematic attention to the building interests of the Institute, the Board entrusted their direct supervision to a building committee, consisting of two members of the Board, George W. Mears and James M. Ray, with William H. Churchman, Superintendent, whose proceedings and accounts are subjected to the careful examination of the Board at its monthly sessions.

¹⁰ Having heretofore erected a good stone foundation for the main

building, of which mention was made in our last report, we proceeded, at the opening of the present season, to make arrangements for such progress of the superstructure as to insure the completion of the building by the first of October, 1852.

Pursuing our usual plan in the construction of our improvements, we caused advertisements to be made, inviting competition for the various parts of the materials and work necessary for the enclosing of the building by December next. Having provided for the prompt payment, in cash, of every contract on the day it became due, which we were enabled to do by anticipating part of the revenue in the course of collection, we were successful in placing the work, together with the furnishing of materials, respectively, in the hands of competent and responsible persons, on terms unusually favorable, and generally lower than the same can be procured by citizens in building.

The contracts, after careful examination and comparison by the Board, were awarded as follows:

For brick, to Messrs. Greer and Waters, of this city.

For laying the bricks, &c., to Messrs. Durham and Talkington, also of this city.

For furnishing and setting the dressed stone work, comprising, in addition to the necessary sills, lintels, water-table, base course, &c., an appropriate rustic ashler facing to the front and ends of the basement of the centre building, to Mr. James Falconer, of Madison.

For furnishing the various kinds of lumber, in separate contracts, to Messrs. James Delzell, Andrew Wilson, Brown & McVey, Geo. E. West, and Johnson & Hoefgins, all of this county.

For the carpentry for the erection and enclosing of the building, except the cupolas, to Messrs. Bradley & Karnes, of this city.

For covering the roof, to Mr. William Dunn, of Cincinnati, whose improved method of putting on tin roofs was recommended to the Board by experienced architects.

The cupolas are in the course of erection by the building committee, under the direct supervision of Mr. Costigan, in the very best manner, and at the lowest practicable rates.

In all these engagements the Trustees have been actuated by a single desire to promote the highest and permanent interests of the benevolent enterprise entrusted to their guidance, and thus accomplish the expectations of the General Assembly; and it is a source of

high gratification to them to be able to state that, so far as the work has progressed, both as to materials and execution, the several contractors have performed their stipulated contracts with great fidelity, rendering entire satisfaction to the Board, and acquiring for themselves deserved credit.

We have every reason to confide that the remaining contracts will be completed with the same faithfulness. The building is yet to be rough cast in imitation of stone; the portico and iron verandahs, shown on the accompanying perspective engraving of the building, to be erected, and the interior carpentry, painting, &c., to be done. For all of which arrangements are so far in progress that by energetic supervision on the part of the Building Committee and Architect, the edifice will be ready for occupation by the commencement of our next session.

A judicious economy, and the wants of the blind of the State, require that the completion of the building should be expedited as rapidly as it can be well executed; and to provide for the portion of the revenue for the blind, of the current year, which has been anticipated, such an appropriation of revenue for the coming year as shall seem suitable for the wants of the Institute, is respectfully solicited.

For an account of the disbursements of the Institute for its current expenditures and for building purposes, we annex a summary, in which the various objects are classified, the amount in gross corresponding with the accompanying statement of the Treasurer,
Seton W. Norris :

SUMMARY.

Current Expenses.

Salaries of Superintendent, Teachers and Matron	\$2750 00
Groceries, Provisions, and Provender.....	1943 75
Domestic hire.....	658 70
Personal property for use of household department.....	295 56
Fuel.....	223 67
Drugs, Medicines and Medical Attendance.....	90 03
Advanced for Pupils' Clothing.....	300 00
Books, Stationery and Printing.....	146 59
Musical Instruments and repairs on same.....	78 47
Tools and Fixtures for Work Department.....	36 54
Raw Material for do.....	639 48
Labor and Instruction in do.....	253 34
Insurance on Personal Property of Institute.....	22 00
Postage and Telegraphage.....	29 97
Miscellaneous.....	35 63
	<hr/>
	\$7,503 73

Extraordinary Expenses.

Expended on Main Building during the year.....	\$16,990 84
Miscellaneous Improvements and Repairs.....	152 59
Paid for Lot in City Cemetery.....	20 00
Paid in discharge of Loan from Sinking Fund.....	1,525 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,192 16
Subtract excess of amount unexpended in hands of Superintendent at time of last report over present amount, (Nov. 1).....	72 59
	<hr/>
	\$26,119 57

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. MEARS,
SETON W. NORRIS,
JAMES M. RAY, } Trustees.

Indianapolis, November 18, 1851.

APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind :—

GENTLEMEN : The following cursory view of the history of our Institute during the year just closed, is presented, with the hope that you will discover therein, marked indications of its steady advancement in the course of usefulness for which it was created.

OFFICERS.

The instructors and others connected with the several departments, remain the same as last year, and I am happy in being able to record my testimony to their continued fidelity in the performance of the various duties assigned them.

PUPILS.

The number of pupils reported last year was forty-three. To these, add nine, admitted during the year, and we have fifty-two, the total number connected with the Institute. But of these, four have left, making the present number of names upon the roll, forty-eight.

Of this latter number, there are several who, having gone home with the rest to spend the vacation, have not returned since the

commencement of the school. We are, however, in daily expectation of their arrival.

I beg leave, in this connection, to call your attention to the tardiness of the return of some of the pupils to the Institute after our vacations. It is not unfrequently the case, as in the present instance, that some remain at home from two to six weeks, and even longer, after the commencement of the session. Indeed, we have one pupil with us, this year, who lost the whole of the last session, and all but the last six weeks of the previous one. Now it hardly need be deemed necessary to occupy space here in portraying the serious loss to the pupil himself, and inconvenience to his teachers, which unavoidably grow out of this irregularity. In truth, the difficulty does not stop here; for all the members of the classes to which such delinquent pupil belongs, must be somewhat retarded in their progress, in order to enable him to regain his loss sufficiently to go on with them. Thus, the whole school may be said to suffer in some degree from the delinquency of one scholar. Were there a sufficient reason generally given for this delay, we might be able to bear with it more patiently; but this is rarely the case. In many instances they fail to bring with them even the shadow of an excuse, feeling that the matter concerns no one but themselves.

With a view of correcting the evil in question, so far as it may be practicable, I would suggest the propriety of establishing a regulation, requiring all to be here within a specified time, say two weeks after the commencement of the session, excepting where prevented by sickness from doing so; it being understood that all who do not comply with this rule, shall forfeit their right to any further benefits from the Institute. The vacations are always of from nine to ten weeks duration, and surely this should afford sufficient time for recreation, as well as all necessary preparation in the way of clothing, etc., for resuming their school duties.

The four persons mentioned above as having left during the past year, did so without a formal discharge, their stay being too short to derive much benefit from their connection with the school, excepting in the case of the young man mentioned below, as coming from Dearborn county. He obtained a fair knowledge of the trade of broom-making, considering the time he was employed at it, and is, I am informed, pursuing it at home with some success.

The names and residences of these are as follows:

John G. Witt, Dearborn county.

Caroline Groff, Fayette county.

Isaac Cook, Wayne county.

Alexander Campbell, Decatur county.

Here too, we have another difficulty which it would be highly desirable to obviate, could we hit upon some practical method of effecting the object. Allusion is made to the practice, too prevalent with us, as with the other institutions, of pupils leaving school before completing even a moderate course of instruction. Besides defeating the object of such institutions, which is to fit them for respectable independence, they bring discredit upon the establishments where they have received their *so called* education. This is more particularly the case with those who enter at an advanced age, and the evil may abate as our Institute grows older; for it is to be expected that scholars will then be sent to us at a younger and better age for education; but I trust that something may, upon reflection, be done even now, to remedy the evil.

It will be observed that the increase of our school this year, has not been proportionate with that of former years. This may be accounted for by the omission of our usual tour during the vacation, which omission was made in consequence of our main building being in progress of erection, as I was necessarily detained at home on that account. Indeed it would have been useless to make any such effort to further enlarge our school this year, even had circumstances admitted of it, inasmuch as we have already as many as our present limited apartments will accommodate.

On the completion and fitting up of our building, which, it is confidently expected, will be by the commencement of our next session, you may be assured that no pains shall be spared on my part, to bring within our walls every blind child in the State who is susceptible of education.

Besides the increased facilities for the accommodation of our own citizens by the contemplated arrangements, it will prove a source of no little gratification to be able to avail ourselves of that provision of our charter which permits us to receive pupils from other States, upon the payment of an adequate sum for boarding and tuition. Hitherto, we have been compelled, for want of room, to reject applicants from this source, despite their urgent appeals for admission.

HEALTH.

For the measure of health which has been enjoyed since our last annual communication, a debt of profound gratitude is due to Divine Providence, who, while disease surrounded us on all sides, kept us as it were in the hollow of his hand, safe from all harm. Notwithstanding the general prevalence of fatal diseases throughout the country, during the past few months, not a single death has occurred among us; nor have we even required more than usual attention from our visiting physician.

DEPARTMENT.

Concerning the general deportment of our pupils, and their progress in the acquirement of correct moral and physical habits, I am able to make a most favorable report. In view of the want of judicious training experienced by afflicted children, under the parental roof, and the advanced age at which our scholars are too often sent to us, it would not be a matter of surprise if more than ordinary difficulty were experienced in the discipline of such a school; yet it is my privilege to be able to state that, under our system of government, a serious breach of order is of comparatively rare occurrence. Punishment of any kind is, therefore, seldom necessary, wholesome advice and timely reproof being found nearly always adequate to the maintenance of order.

SCHOOL.

No change being found necessary in the routine of exercises described in previous reports, the same has been continued, and with the usual gratifying results.

Great need is still felt, however, in this department, of a more extended supply of books and apparatus, together with a cabinet of specimens of Natural History, models of machines, etc., etc.; and it is hoped that, upon the completion of our buildings and the improvements of the grounds, some portion of the revenue of the Institute will be appropriated to this object. Your attention is respectfully invited to the importance of this subject as set forth in former reports.

HANDICRAFT DEPARTMENT.

For the results of this department, you are referred to the appended tables, showing the kind and number of articles manufactured, together with the receipts and expenditures during the year. These tables exhibit, we think, the usual degree of success, though there is an apparent falling off from last year. In consequence of the leaving of several of our best workmen, there have not been as many articles manufactured, nor have all of those made commanded full prices, as they were mostly the product of beginners. You will observe too, that there is a larger number of brooms on hand than at the close of the previous year. The cause of this is, that we have been unwilling to dispose of them at the prevailing market prices, which have been, and still remain very low, in consequence of the unusually large quantity of broom-corn raised last season.

Another year's experience has but served to strengthen the convictions expressed in my report of last year, concerning the expediency of a change in the system of management adopted for this department, in conformity with the practice of other similar institutions. That the views therein expressed are also entertained by some, at least, of our co-laborers, will appear from the following: The Committee on Manufactures of the New York Institution for the Blind, in their last annual report to the managers, written since the publication of ours, say: "The Committee have in view a change in the arrangements of their department, by which each branch shall be conducted upon the principle of personal interest in those having its supervision. They hope to effect this to the advantage of the Institution, as well as of the instructors in labor." The worthy Superintendent of the same excellent Institution, in a recent letter to the undersigned, also remarks: "I was much pleased with your last annual report, inasmuch as it corresponds entirely with the conclusions to which experience has led us. I do not know how it has been at other institutions, but I know that our management, so far as it regards the manufacturing department, has been wrong, and in this feature mainly, that in the employment of persons to take charge of the work, we have omitted to interest them in the results. The consequence has been the most extravagant waste of material, and entire indifference as to the amount of work done, as well as the quality of the article produced. You will observe, by reference to

our last report, that our losses in the work department last year were over \$1200 00, attributable, I am confident, mainly to the causes above specified.

* * * * * "You have been fortunate enough to hit upon the right idea, and by carrying it out, I have no doubt you may avoid the mortifying losses which have disparaged the management of other institutions."

The same letter states that they had recently re-organized their work department, introducing the principle alluded to.

AGES OF APPLICANTS.

In the organization of Institutions for the Blind, as well as others of a similar character, it is customary to adopt a regulation concerning the ages at which applicants shall be received, limiting them to such periods of life as are considered most susceptible of mental and physical culture. We are often asked, therefore, what rule has been established with us for the admision of pupils, and I have thought it would not be inappropriate on this occasion, to state briefly the reason why no stringent regulation has been recommended for your adoption.

Our practice has been, as you are aware, to receive all who seem to be susceptible of any considerable degree of useful culture, without much regard to age. This course has been deemed most judicious, not because we fail to appreciate the importance of a blind youth's commencing his studies at a period when he is neither too young to undertake a systematic course of study and labor, nor too old to be susceptible of a respectable degree of mental and physical culture; nor because we are ignorant of its being far more easy and agreeable to conduct an institution whose pupils are of nearly a uniform age; but because it best comports with the benevolent spirit of our character.

Were all blind persons in our State, born so, or deprived of sight in early youth, and did all possess comfortable homes, with intelligent guardians, we would desire that they should neither be sent to us under ten years of age, for it would be unwise to cut them off so early from the wholesome influences of a well regulated domestic circle, nor retained at home until past fourteen, for by that time their powers must begin to suffer for want of exercise, and they run

the risk of contracting habits of both body and mind which it would be found difficult to eradicate. But experience and observation teach us that it is by far the smallest number who are in both respects thus circumstanced; for many lose their sight from disease or accident too late in life to meet the requirement of this rule, while a large proportion of the others are either destitute of comfortable homes, or are for want of intelligent guardians, subjected to the injurious consequences of excessive indulgence and neglect of mental training. Shall we then deny to the former, though they may not be able to acquire so complete an education, even the limited amount of good they might derive from our establishment? or require the latter to remain at home until they shall arrive at the specified age, suffering, as they must, irreparable injury to all their powers, moral, intellectual and physical? and this for the mere sake of carrying out an arbitrary rule? True philanthropy, and the liberal provisions of our charter, answer no.

The truth is, that those who have attempted to enforce a rule of this kind, have found it impracticable to do so without doing violence to the humane object contemplated in the foundation of such institutions, and have therefore been constrained to make numerous exceptions, thus rendering the rule comparatively valueless, excepting so far as it affords a convenient and consistent excuse for rejecting applications from such as are really too old or too young to be benefitted, or, being quite young, are so favorably situated at home as to be better off under home influences, than they could be at so tender an age, in an institution. It may be well to remark, in order to make myself more clearly understood, that the terms young and old are here used in a relative sense. While some become too old as early as eighteen or twenty, either from bad training or the absence of all training, (and this is by no means unusual, where the mental and physical constitution are naturally feeble) others are susceptible of considerable improvement as late as thirty years of age. Again, some are, for reasons of a similar nature, too young at twelve, while others are old enough at eight years to commence a course of instruction, the natural ability and peculiar circumstances of each case, being of course taken into the account.

To recapitulate, we would say that, from ten to fourteen years of age is, with few exceptions, the best period in the life of a blind child for entering an institution, provided he has the advantages of

good home training prior to that time, and therefore every means should be employed to effect his being sent at this age; but as it has been shown that very many do not possess the advantages alluded to, and that many others cannot for various reasons be sent so early, it seems inexpedient at present to attempt the enforcement of a stringent regulation.

We may be permitted to hope, however, that as the standard of popular education rises, and a knowledge of the benefits conferred by our institutions spreads through the land, we will find a proportionate diminution of the obstacles in the way of the adoption of the regulation in question. Indeed, those of the older States begin already to experience some improvement in this matter. Until there shall be a decided advancement in this respect, we will doubtless find it most conformable to our convictions of right to adhere to our present practice, of receiving all applicants of sound mind who are not above twenty-one years of age, and reserving discretionary power with regard to the rest, taking due care in all instances not to admit into our school such as are not of the most unexceptionable character, lest they might, by their association with the younger pupils, prove a hindrance to their advancement in the sound moral education which it is our aim to give them.

TERM OF INSTRUCTION.

Another subject of some importance at the present period in the existence of our Institute, is the number of years which shall constitute a term of instruction for each of our pupils. This has hitherto been left an open question, in order that we might have the light of experience to guide us in the adoption of such a principle as would be most consistent with the design of our establishment.

In most, if not all of the other institutions in the country, the term is limited to five or six years, without regard either to the capacity of the pupil for learning, or to the age at which he enters upon his course of instruction. Now it would appear that this course is by no means the best one; for it must defeat, in many instances, the highest object of the instruction of the Blind, by sending them abroad into the world to provide for their own maintenance, without adequate preparation, or at an age when the character is too little developed to give them that judgment which is necessary to enable them to make available the

knowledge they may have received. Were all of good minds, and did they enter the Institute at fifteen or sixteen years of age, with some previous preparation, the case would be different—but, it is evident that they, in common with all other individuals, differ materially in their ability, some being able in a given time to acquire twice or thrice the amount of knowledge or manual skill as others, and it has been seen in a previous section, that many must commence their education at an age considerably under that mentioned above. How then, can we expect the slow at learning, to prepare themselves for independence, in a space of time which is barely sufficient for the readiest? or the youth who graduates at thirteen or fourteen years of age, to compete successfully with him who enters the arena of life at twenty-one or upwards, even where he has had equal opportunities for acquirement?

The truth is, that some of our institutions attempt entirely too much—they undertake to do for the Blind, despite the serious disadvantage under which they labor, what is not practicable for the seeing. In other words, they try to give to the former, both a school education and a business profession, in the space of five or six years, while it usually takes the latter as much time to acquire the business alone, after having already spent some eight or ten years at school. We must undoubtedly give to our pupils at least equal facilities with others, if we would enable them to make their way in the world side by side with the latter, or, as a necessary consequence, suffer the pain and mortification of a defeat of our highest hopes in their behalf.

The charter of our Institute leaves in your hands the power to adopt such a regulation for the control of this important matter, as may in your judgment be most conducive to the welfare of the Blind of the State, and I would earnestly recommend that you make no limitation; but allow us to keep each scholar until we think him competent for self-maintenance, or as near so as he may be judged capable of becoming. As Indiana has been the first to throw open the doors of her Benevolent Institutions, to all her afflicted children, irrespective of their pecuniary ability, and the first to make provision in her constitution for their permanent and liberal support, let her also take the lead in this important measure, thus declaring to the world that these unfortunates, so far as lies within her power, shall be provided with every means necessary to place them upon

an equal footing with others, as happy, useful and independent members of society. This is claimed for them, not upon the ground of charity, but as a matter of simple justice. The State has undertaken to give to all her youth a sound, practical education, and surely the Blind and Deaf Mutes should not be made exceptions because their instruction shall prove somewhat more costly, in consequence of their inability to acquire that education in the free schools, established for the benefit of their more fortunate brothers and sisters.

In our last annual report, allusion was made to the lack in our public institutions of those peculiar influences which develop the hardy, self-relying character, necessary for the proper management of general business concerns, in consequence of the pupils being cut off, to a considerable degree, from connection with society, during the years most favorable for the development of this character; and it is important that this subject should be kept in view in connection with that of the present section; for in proportion as the stay of the pupils in the Institute is prolonged, must the difficulty in question be experienced. No practicable means should be left unemployed to supply this want, and there is, perhaps, no one thing more important for the attainment of this end, than the requiring of all the pupils to leave the Institute during the vacations to mingle with the world. Such has been our course hitherto, and it is hoped that nothing may occur to prevent a continuance in it. Care is also taken in various other respects, to effect, as far as possible, this desirable object.

CLASSIFICATION.

The great diversity in the ages, talents and ability of the inmates of an Institution for the Blind, taken in connection with its necessarily comprehensive scheme of instruction, makes its organization and management far more complicated than those of any other educational establishment. We are obliged to combine in one, not only all the grades of schools for both sexes, from the infant to the high school or seminary, but also a musical academy, and a manufacturing establishment for the carrying on of various mechanical branches; which circumstance, besides rendering necessary, a great variety of apparatus, a comparatively large number of instructors, and a considerable amount of room, involves, in addition to the necessary classification for instruction, one of more than ordinary extent for the

purposes of general management and discipline. We have not only two separate departments for the different sexes, but each of these has its primary, its junior, and its senior divisions; besides which, there are the manufacturing and household departments, combining several additional classes. Each of these divisions and classes necessarily requires distinct disciplinary and other regulations, and, to some extent, separate apartments and general arrangements, which fact adds no little to the care and responsibility of a charge like ours, under the most favorable circumstances; but with our present incomplete arrangements, renders the management of the Institute peculiarly arduous to its officers.

The foregoing remarks have been made with a view of suggesting to you the necessity of as speedy a completion of our buildings and other improvements as may be found practicable, for in the plans of these, reference has been had to all of the details in question. Thus, a separate building has been assigned to the work department, embracing, in addition to the shops and ware rooms, dormitories and a sitting room for the adult pupils who are engaged wholly in this department, while in the arrangement of the main building and grounds there are separate apartments and yards for the different sexes, and the same for the boarding department, each one of these general divisions having such subdivisions as are necessary to meet the requirements of the department to which it has been assigned.

Not the least of the advantages to be anticipated from the completion of our arrangements, is a more perfect separation of the younger from the older pupils. They form, in one respect, two distinct classes, possessing different tastes, habits and sympathies, and requiring a different kind of government. They arrange themselves by common consent, as it were, into separate parties, and have but little desire to mingle with each other. It is mainly in a moral point of view, however, that this separation is desirable; for those who are received into school at an advanced age, have not unfrequently imbibed habits and peculiarities which render their intimate association with those of tender age, somewhat prejudicial to them.

THANKS.

The thanks of the officers and pupils of the Institute are, through your Board, gratefully tendered to the proprietors of the various newspapers and periodicals, contained in the appended list, for sending to us, with their accustomed liberality, their respective issues during the past year, without charge.

Also, to Hon. W. J. Brown, for a copy of the late report of the Commissioner of Patents.

Also, to the Boards of Directors of the Indianapolis and Bellesontaine, and the Indianapolis and Peru Railroads for gratuitous passages for our pupils to and from the Institute, and that of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad for reducing the same on their road, to half the usual charge.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kind consideration shown me during the past year, together with your continued manifestations of confidence; and also to express the high satisfaction it affords me, on looking back upon the past history of our Institute, to know that our association as co-laborers in a most useful and interesting cause, has been marked from the commencement to the present time with unvarying harmony of sentiment, intercourse and action. To continue to merit your kindness and confidence shall still be, as it ever has been, my most earnest endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

Indianapolis, November 1st, 1851.

APPENDIX

TO

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

List of Articles Manufactured from Nov. 1, 1850, to Nov. 1, 1851.

NO.	ARTICLES.	AMOUNT.
BRUSHES.		
98	Hair brushes.....	
546	Shoe brushes.....	
2	Flesh brushes.....	
19	Hat brushes.....	
141	Clothes brushes.....	
27	Hat and Cloth brushes.....	
14	Horse brushes.....	
9	Handled Cloth brushes.....	
60	Clamp scrubs.....	
91	Hand scrubs.....	
1007	WILLOW WORK.	
2	Cradles.....	
50	Wagons.....	
153	Market baskets.....	
224	School baskets.....	
25	Sewing baskets.....	
2	Clothes baskets.....	
7	Reticules.....	
1	Wagon Repaired.....	
464	BROOMS.	
18	Hearth Brooms.....	
1578	Sweeping Brooms.....	
1596		
329	Yards carpet weaving.....	92 00
BEAD WORK.		
500	Baskets.....	
28	Necklaces.....	
24	Toy pitchers.....	
552		

List of Articles Manufactured—Continued.

NO.	ARTICLE.	AMOUNT.
KNITTING.		
9	Tidies.....	
6	Purses.....	
3	Pairs of socks.....	
18		
ZEPHYR WORK.		
3	Lamp Stands.....	
1	Bunch of Flowers.....	
4		
BRAIDING.		
2	Watch Guards.....	
PLAIN SEWING.		
34	Towels.....	
22	Aprons.....	
10	Pairs Pillow Cases.....	
66	Total value of articles manufactured.....	
	Add value of overwork made by girls and sold on their own account,	
		\$913 77
		102 00
		1,015 77

APPENDIX TO SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

STATEMENT

*Of the Business of the Work Department from November 1, 1850,
to November 1, 1851.*

	DR.	CR.	
BRUSHES.			
Amount received for brushes during the year.....		\$275 09	
Value of debts due for brushes.....		10 91	
Value of brushes on hand.....		287 87	
Value of material on hand.....		24 00	
Deduct value of debts due from last year.....	\$122 83		
Deduct value of brushes on hand from last year.....	341 09		
Deduct value of material on hand from last year.....	211 25		
Deduct amount expended for material.....	55 58		
Deduct amount expended for labor.....	9 00		
Deduct amount paid in brushes for overwork.....	4 15		
		743 90	164 97
WILLOW WORK.			
Amount received for wares during the year.....		340 35	
Value of debts due for wares.....		70 78	
Value of wares on hand.....		155 35	
Value of material on hand.....		160 00	
Deduct value of debts due from last year.....	13 10		
Deduct value of wares on hand from last year.....	349 15		
Deduct value of material on hand from last year.....	128 00		
Deduct amount expended for material.....	111 14		
Deduct amount expended for labor.....	91 25		
Deduct amount paid in wares for overwork.....	4 70		
		697 34	20 14
BROOMS.			
Amount received for brooms during the year.....		123 20	
Value of debts due for brooms.....		24 31	
Value of brooms on hand.....		180 00	
Value of material on hand.....		349 30	
Deduct value of debts due from last year.....	20 02		
Deduct value of brooms on hand from last year.....	45 50		
Deduct value of material on hand from last year.....	197 36		
Deduct amount expended for material.....	398 34		
Deduct amount expended for labor.....	13 12		
		674 34	2 67
WEAVING.			
Amount received for carpet and mats.....		92 20	
Value of debts due for carpeting.....		4 72	
Value of carpeting on hand.....		15 40	
Value of material on hand.....		38 19	
Deduct value of carpeting on hand from last year.....	5 65		
Deduct value of material on hand from last year.....	111 50		
Deduct amount expended for material.....	12 62		
Deduct amount expended for labor.....	4 97		
		134 74	15 77

Statement of Business—Continued.

	DR.	CR.
GIRLS' WORK.		
Amount received for Girls' work during the year.....	181 20	
Value of Girls' work on hand.....	11 25	
Value of material on hand.....	65 55	
	258 00	
Deduct value of work on hand from last year.....	7 95	
Deduct value of material on hand from last year.....	86 46	
Deduct amount expended for material.....	61 80	
	156 21	
		\$101 79
		\$315 34

COMPOSITIONS

BY MARGARET BELCHES, A PUPIL OF THE INSTITUTE.

THE DYING SISTER.

Sister! I'm going home; a voice of love,
In dreams, was gently murmured in my ear;
Like angel whispers, echoed from above,
It bade me haste from all that binds me here—
Sweet, as of plaintive music, soft and low—
Sister! oh, let me go!

They stood around my bed, a shining band,
And on their heavenly pinions far away
They bore me swiftly, to a radiant land—
To realms of endless bliss and cloudless day—
There flowers of fadeless beauty sweetly blow—
Sister! oh let me go!

Bright was the starry pathway that we trod,
Surpassing fair, the scenes that met our eyes;
Countless the hosts before the throne of God,
In that fair world of peace, beyond the skies;
And music filled the air in ceaseless flow—
Sister! oh let me go!

I saw them too, the loved, the lost of earth,
The cherished ones who watched our infant years,
Who smiled upon us in our hours of mirth,
Whose soothing words oft checked our rising tears;
They smiled on me as none now smile below—
Sister! oh let me go!

Our sister, too, was there with radiant brow,
She of the sunny smile and dove like eye;
The beautiful on earth, far lovelier now,
 Arrayed in light and immortality.
 She whispered come, in heavenly accents low—
 Sister! oh let me go!

And he was there, the wanderer from the fold,
For whom so oft in agony we prayed,
But on his brow no stain of earthly mould—
 Not, as on earth, in sin's dark vestures 'rayed:
 His shining robes were white as spotless snow—
 Sister! oh let me go!

Death's seal is set upon this fevered brow,
O'er these dim eyes the gathering shadows come;
Heaven's zephyrs seem to play around me now,
 And woo me to my far off distant home.
 None view such scenes, and longer dwell below—
 Sister! farewell, I go!

THE SONG OF THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

I love to come when the woodlands ring
 With the merry voice of the opening spring,
 When the streams leap forth from their icy chain,
 And flash into beauty and life again,
 To blend my voice with the murmuring rill,
 And gladden the earth with my "whip-poor-will."

'Tis mine, 'tis mine, when the sun is low,
 Lightly to sport on each quivering bough,
 To gaze on the night flowers' op'ning bell,
 Breathing its sweets through the lonely dell—
 Oh! thus, when the earth is calm and still,
 How sweet is the carol of "whip-poor-will."

I love the hour when the moon's pale beam,
 Has steeped the woods in a silvery gleam,
 When the cool soft breath of the midnight breeze,
 Like music, is heard 'mong the rustling trees—
 When hushed is the valley and silent the hill,
 How joyous I warble my "whip-poor-will."

But I linger not when the blast comes forth,
 From its chilly home in the stormy north,
 When the flowers I love must droop and die,
 And a shade is cast o'er the laughing sky;
 The sad hues of autumn would suit but ill,
 With the merry song of my "whip-poor-will."

Though I bid farewell to the woods awhile,
 I will come again with spring's first smile,
 To sing at the hour I love the best;
 When man with his cares has gone to rest,
 When sorrowful feelings his bosom fill,
 I will cheer his heart with my "whip-poor-will."

LIST OF PAPERS

Sent gratuitously to the Institute by their respective publishers.

- INDIANA STATE JOURNAL, (daily.)
INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, (daily.)
INDIANA STATESMAN.
LOCOMOTIVE,
CHRISTIAN RECORD.
ST. JOSEPH VALLEY REGISTER.
DEMOCRATIC PHAROS.
VINCENNES GAZETTE.
RICHMOND PALLADIUM.
NEW ALBANY LEDGER.
MONTGOMERY JOURNAL.
RISING SUN HERALD AND MIRROR.
FRANKLIN DEMOCRAT.
MADISON COURIER.
AMERICAN EAGLE.
MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL.
LAFAYETTE JOURNAL.
MUNCIE CRESSET.
DEMOCRATIC REGISTER.
CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
WHITE RIVER STANDARD.
INDIANA REGISTER.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When Admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
1	Aaron Gyger.....	Lawrence county.....	October 1, 1847.....	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richhart.....	Kosciusko do	October 1, 1847.....	Congenital.
3	Susanna E. Richhart.....	do do	October 1, 1847.....	do
4	John M. Richhart.....	do do	October 1, 1847.....	do
5	Albertus Taylor.....	Fountain do	October 1, 1847.....	do
6	John Byrkitt.....	Henry do	October 1, 1847.....	do
7	George O. Work.....	Allen do	October 5, 1847.....	do
8	Isaac M. Easly.....	Montgomery do	October 5, 1847.....	do
9	Eliza Kinnear.....	Jefferson do	October 6, 1847.....	Accident.
10	William E. Read.....	Ohio do	October 7, 1847.....	do
11	William H. McQuerry.....	Hancock do	October 7, 1847.....	Congenital.
12	Lawrence D. Taylor.....	Marshall do	October 7, 1847.....	Whooping Cough.
13	Wm. T. Fleming.....	Howard do	October 16, 1847.....	Inflammation.
14	Margaret Belches.....	Jefferson do	November 25, 1847.....	Fever.
15	Benjamin Morrow.....	Montgomery do	January 2, 1848.....	Amaurosis.
16	Eli Denny.....	Hanilton do	April 1, 1848.....	Cataract.
17	John Leonard.....	Owen do	June 1, 1848.....	Congenital.
18	Garey Stafford.....	Union do	October 18, 1848.....	Scarlet Fever.
19	Sarah S. Morgan.....	Union do	October 18, 1848.....	Inflammation.
20	Altha A. Paxton.....	Henry do	February 13, 1849.....	do.
21	Mark Maudlin.....	Washington do	October 1, 1849.....	Accident.
22	Mary Boileau.....	Harrison do	October 1, 1849.....	do.
23	Isaac Cook, (left.).....	Wayne do	October 1, 1849.....	Inflammation.
24	James O. Johnson.....	do do	October 11, 1849.....	Congenital.
25	Margaret E. Barnes.....	Decatur do	October 11, 1849.....	do
26	Sarah C. Barnes.....	do do	October 19, 1849.....	do
27	John W. Record.....	Marion do	October 19, 1849.....	Accident.
28	Rachel Martin.....	Randolph do	October 19, 1849.....	Congenital.
29	Caroline Groff, (left.).....	Fayette do	October 23, 1849.....	do
30	John G. Witt, (left.).....	Dearborn do	December 5, 1849.....	Measles.
31	John Davis.....	Fountain do	June 6, 1850.....	Winter Fever.
32	Charles A. Nelson.....	Bartholemew do	October 7, 1850.....	Inflammation.
33	Alexander Campbell, (left.).....	Decatur do	October 7, 1850.....	Congenital.
34	Wm. H. Young.....	Jackson do	October 7, 1850.....	Amaurosis.
35	James Jackson.....	Switzerland do	October 7, 1850.....	Congenital.
36	Wm. T. Tooms.....	Scott do	October 7, 1850.....	do
37	Robert Cope.....	Jefferson do	October 7, 1850.....	do
38	Allen Thorn.....	Lawrence do	October 8, 1850.....	Inflammation.
39	Rebecca Sedam.....	Johnson do	October 9, 1850.....	Scarlet Fever.
40	Sorah A. Hamilton.....	Sullivan do	October 18, 1850.....	Congenital.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS—Continued.

No.	Names.	Residence.	When Admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
41	M. Ann Smith.....	Harrison do	October 23, 1850.....	Congenital.
42	Nancy C. Smith.....	do do	October 23, 1850.....	do
43	Mary J. Reineking.....	Floyd do	November 7, 1850.....	do
44	Thomas L. Goodwin.....	Hancock do	February 22, 1851.....	do
45	Mary C. Thrall.....	Lagrange do	March 19, 1851.....	do
46	Isaac Tevault.....	Knox do	June 9, 1851.....	Inflammation,
47	John W. Davidson.....	Sullivan do	October 8, 1851.....	Congenital.
48	Amanda C. Davidson.....	do do	October 8, 1851.....	do
49	Mary E. Smith.....	Harrison do	October 7, 1851.....	do
50	Emily J. Cole.....	Switzerland do	October 20, 1851.....	Inflammation.
51	Rachel Morehouse.....	Noble do	November 4, 1851.....	Amaurosis.
52	Hannah Burkitt.....	Elkhart do	November 20, 1851.....	Inflammation.

APPENDIX B.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind. Cr.

1851.

March 11,
March 11,
April 8,
June 9,
June 25,
June 25,

October 4,
October 31,
October 31,

October 31,

To balance on hand at last annual report.....	
To cash, being proceeds of loan from the Sinking Fund, of \$1,525, for three months, interest being deducted.....	1,501 36
To cash received from State Treasury.....	2,100 00
do do do	1,525 00
do do do	2,000 00
do do do	2,000 00
do do do	3,000 00
To cash, being proceeds of loan from the Sinking Fund, of \$9,399 45, interest being deducted.....	9,000 00
To cash received from State Treasury.....	1,500 00
do do do	188 31
To cash on account of loan from Sinking Fund.....	2,462 09
To cash received at Institute, for manufactured articles, and disbursed by Superintendent.....	1,014 19
 Carried forward.....	\$26,310 06

■ 19 11

1850.

December 19,	Paid G. West for lumber to cover cellar walls....	37 62
December 19,	Paid M. Snider for work material.....	14 24
December 19,	Paid J. F. Ramsey for mattrasses.....	43 00
December 19,	Paid E. Colstock for drafting.....	5 00
December 19,	Paid E. Mayhew for freight on work material etc.	17 45
December 19,	Paid T. Moore, balance for wood.....	112 50
December 19,	Paid J. E. Newbury for broom handles.....	91 59
December 19,	Paid T. Donnellan for bedsteads.....	21 00
December 19,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute.....	200 00
January 7,	Paid M. and V. Byrkit for carpentry.....	26 48
January 7,	Paid W. H. Churchman on acc't. for 1 qr. salary.....	200 00
January 7,	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 quarter salary.....	150 00
January 7,	Paid B. M. Fay for 1 quarter salary.....	150 00
January 7,	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 quarter salary.....	75 00
January 7,	Paid M. G. Demoss for 1 quarter salary.....	62 50
January 7,	Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 quarter salary.....	50 60
January 7,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute.....	100 00
January 7,	Paid W. H. Churchman advanced for pupils clothing.....	100 00
March 11,	Paid J. W. Hamilton for insurance on personal property of Institute.....	22 00
March 11,	Paid I. Coo, Agent, for 1 lot in Union Cemetery.....	20 00
March 11,	Paid W. G. Yates for broom corn and machine.....	71 17
March 11,	Paid W. H. Churchman for traveling expenses on account of building.....	15 00
March 11,	Paid E. Chamberlain for wood-cut of building	5 00
March 11,	Paid J. Rogers for revision of building drafts.....	10 00
March 11,	Paid E. Catlin for making well	20 62
March 11,	Paid W. Eckert for buggy harness.....	23 00
March 11,	Paid Hill and Rogers for brick for well.....	26 40
March 11,	Paid W. Sheets, for use of Masonic Hall for exhibition	20 00

33

Dr.

TREASURER'S REPORT—*Continued.*

Cr.

1850.		
March 11,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute	\$300 00
March 20,	Paid Commissioners of Sinking Fund in discharge of Loan	1,595 00
April 8,	Paid Elder and Harkness for printing hand bills	6 50
April 8,	Paid C. G. Lee for Mitchell's Atlas	12 00
April 8,	Paid W. H. Churchman, on acc't., for 1 qr. salary	200 00
April 8,	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 quarter salary	150 00
April 8,	Paid B. M. Fay 1 quarter salary	150 00
April 8,	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 quarter of salary	75 00
April 8,	Paid M. G. Denross for 1 quarter salary	62 50
April 8,	Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 quarter salary	50 00
April 8,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute	400 00
April 8,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	50 00
April 8,	Paid James Delzell, on account, for lumber	300 00
April 26,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	200 00
May 3,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	40 00
May 3,	Paid A. Todd for pine lumber	23 28
May 3,	Paid Wheeler and Blake for willows	61 49
May 3,	Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight and drayage on willows	9 55
May 3,	Paid M. Snider for work materials	55 05
May 3,	Paid E. C. Croas for grading	34 97
May 3,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick	793 50
May 3,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute	300 00
May 3,	Paid James Delzell, on account, for lumber	200 00
June 7,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	300 00
June 7,	Paid S. M. Strader for cement	48 00
June 7,	Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight on cement	11 00
June 7,	Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight on brush material	5 49
June 7,	Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses on main building	72 43
June 7,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution	300 00
June 7,	Paid James Falconer, on account, for dressed stone-work	600 00

June 7,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	250 00
July 5,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	200 00
July 5,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	100 00
July 5,	Paid James Delzell, on account, for lumber	100 00
July 5,	Paid W. A. Bradshaw for cement and drayage	27 10
July 5,	Paid S. M. Strader for cement	43 50
July 5,	Paid A. Todd for pine lumber	62 69
July 5,	Paid W. H. Churchman advanced for pupils' clothing	200 00
July 5,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expensses of institute	250 00
July 5,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick	670 66
July 5,	Paid W. H. Churchman, on acc't., for 1 qr. salary	200 00
July 5,	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 quarter salary	150 00
July 5,	Paid B. M. Fay for 1 quarter salary	150 00
July 5,	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 quarter salary	75 00
July 5,	Paid M. G. Demoss for 1 quarter salary	62 50
July 5,	Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 quarter salary	50 00
July 5,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	100 00
July 5,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	500 00
July 5,	Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses on main-building	41 10
August 1,	Paid Polleys and Butler for freight on work material	7 95
August 1,	Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on castings	22 95
August 1,	Paid James Falconer, on account, for dressed stone-work	1,100 00
August 1,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick	303 50
August 1,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	150 00
August 1,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	100 00
August 1,	Paid W. H. Churchman, on account, for 1 qr. salary	200 00
August 1,	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 quarter salary	150 00
August 1,	Paid B. M. Fay for 1 quarter salary	150 00
August 1,	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 quarter salary	75 00
August 1,	Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 quarter salary	50 00
September 6,	Paid W. A. Bradshaw for cement	16 60
September 6,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work	860 00
September 6,	Paid Greer and Waters on account for brick	923 00
September 6,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work	300

Dr.

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Cr.

1851.		
September 6,	Paid James Falconer, on account, for dressed stone-work.....	\$700 00
September 6,	Paid A. J. Bulkely for repairing Pianos	30 00
September 6,	Paid F. Costigan, on account, for architectural services	450 00
September 6,	Paid Price and Norris, on account, for wood	75 00
September 6,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work.....	250 00
September 6,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick	600 00
September 6,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account,for carpenter-work.....	125 00
September 6,	Paid W. H. Churchman, for current expenses of Institute.....	300 00
September 6,	Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses on main building	52 30
September 6,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account,for brick-work.....	800 00
October 4,	Paid J. Delzell, on account, for lumber.....	50 00
October 4,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, of carpenter-work.....	150 00
October 4,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick	225 00
October 4,	Paid A. Wilson for lumber	316 81
October 4,	Paid A. Haugh, on account, for blacksmithing.....	75 00
October 4,	Paid J. Lindley for table ware.....	23 85
October 4,	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick.....	348 30
October 4,	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account,for carpenter-work.....	200 00
October 4,	Paid J. Delzell, balance, for lumber.....	354 26
October 4,	Paid A. J. Alexander and Co. for pine lumber	187 52
October 4,	Paid M. G. Demoss for 1 quarter salary.....	62 50
October 4,	Paid Durham and Talkington, on account, for brick-work.....	800 00
October 4,	Paid M. Greenwood for castings	205 26
October 4,	Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses on main building	125 03
October 4,	Paid W. McKinney for carpenter-work	41 88
October 4,	Paid A. W. Beal for carpenter-work	40 00
October 4,	Paid John Gingrich for carpenter-work	38 50
October 4,	Paid T. W. Gilceland for carpenter-work	25 45
October 4,	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute.....	225 00
October 4,	Paid G. W. Mears for medical services.....	39 75

	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work.....	150 00
	Paid Brown and McVey, on account, for lumber.....	400 00
	Paid E. May for drafting.....	16 50
	Paid J. Guion, on account, for broom corn.....	40 00
	Paid J. Gulon balance for broom corn.....	164 00
	Paid Greer and Waters, on account, for brick.....	100 00
	Paid J. Falconer, on account, for dressed stone-work.....	568 25
	Paid A. J. Alexander and Co. for pine lumber.....	31 70
	Paid Bradley and Karnes, on account, for carpenter-work.....	250 00
	Paid F. Costigan, on account, for architectural services.....	100 00
	Paid William Sheets for book-binding etc.....	38 63
	Paid Kelshaw and Sinker for sheet iron work on main building.....	69 40
	Paid J. and C. Cox for sheet iron and tin work.....	19 22
	Paid A. Wallace for nails.....	39 20
	Paid J. B. Fitter and Co. for furniture.....	11 75
	Paid Charles Saunders, on account, for plastering cornice.....	60 00
	Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses on main building.....	32 30
	Paid T. W. Gilleland for carpenter-work.....	25 00
	Paid Wm. Goble for carpenter-work.....	39 95
	Paid Michael Cronan for carpenter work.....	32 25
	Paid P. Lee for carpenter-work.....	34 50
	Paid A. H. Pratt for carpenter-work.....	10 00
	Paid E. H. Roberts for carpenter-work.....	26 64
	Paid A. W. Beal for carpenter-work.....	40 00
	Paid George Keiting for carpenter-work.....	4 81
	Paid T. D. Peterson for carpenter-work.....	36 00
	Paid John Gingrich for carpenter-work.....	44 50
	Paid W. McKinney for carpenter-work.....	38 51
	Paid Smock and Co. for lumber.....	39 00
	By cash received at Institute for manufactured articles, and applied by Superintendent for current expenses of Institute.....	1,014 19
		\$26,119 57
	By balance on hand brought over.....	190 49
		\$26,310 06
To amount brought forward.....	\$26,310 06	
To balance on hand.....	\$190 49	

INDIANAPOLIS, November 1, 1851.

S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer.

APPENDIX C.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, should address either the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or the Superintendent of the Institute, giving definite and accurate information upon the following points, viz:

1. The name of the applicant and that of his parent or guardian, together with the post office address of the latter.
2. The date of the birth of the applicant.
3. The cause of his blindness, and the age at which it occurred.
4. Whether he is of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture.
5. Whether he is free from bodily deformity and infectious diseases.
6. Whether his personal habits and moral character are good.

Upon the receipt of such application, it will be acted upon by the Trustees, and the applicant informed of the result.

No pupil should be sent to the Institute until the above preliminary step shall have been taken.

To residents of the State no charge is made for the boarding and instruction of their children; but pupils are in all cases expected to come provided with a change of good comfortable clothing, which must be replenished by their friends from time to time, as it becomes necessary. Where parents or guardians are unable, through indigence, to provide the necessary clothing, the commissioners of the counties in which they reside, are authorized by law to furnish the same in their stead.

All traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the Institute must be borne by their friends.

All books, musical instruments and other apparatus required for the use of the pupils during their term of instruction, are furnished by the Institute free of charge.

The school commences its sessions on the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July, leaving a vacation of more than two months during the warm season, which is spent by the pupils at their homes.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all the others that they shall be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes on the last day of the session.

As a general rule applicants are not admitted who are over twenty-one years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made in favor of persons who are of undoubted ability, and free from all objectionable habits.

